FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

L. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1837. [NO. 1058.

ED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance;
aid during the year of subscrip-
$3 50 at the end of the year.

TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are requested
number of insertions desired, or they
tinued till forbid, and charged accord.

o the Editor must be post paid.

ADDLERY, &c.

I HAVE moved my Shop to the House lately occupied by Dr. Thomas J. Jordan, on the North side of Hay street, nearly opposite Messrs. Hooper & McLaurin's Store, where I will keep constantly for sale SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, and all other articles of business, made of the best materials neatest manner.

my sincere thanks to my friends and in general, for the liberal encourage- have given me, and am in hopes, by tion to business, to merit a continuance stom. All orders executed at the tice. Repairing done as usual.

GEORGE W. RAGLAND.

ille, Sept. 5, 1837. 57 3m

Notice.

bscriber qualified as Executor to the Will and Testament of Col. Arch'd Mc of Robeson County, dec., at the Au- ns of the County of Robeson, 1837.— s indebted to the said Estate in any e requested to make immediate pay- those who have claims or demands a said estate, are notified to present them t within the time prescribed by law, or will be plead in bar of their recovery.

P. McEACHIN, Executor.

unty, No Carolina, }
August 28, 1837. } 57 3t.

Watches and Jewelry, SILVER PLATE, Brittannia Ware, &c. &c.

J. SELPH having associated himself in Co-partnership with Mr. Benj'n Pyle, the business will in future, be conducted under the firm of *Selph & Pyle.*

They have taken a Store on et, in the block of brick buildings, one of J. Selph's old Establishment, and ite the Cape Fear Bank, where they ing a large and beautiful assortment of

Watches and Jewelry,

ceive by the first arrival from the North, handsome assortment of

SILVER PLATE, BRITTANNIA WARE,

nd Fancy GOODS, PISTOLS, Fine Y, PERFUMERY, &c , all of which selected with great care in New York, the Firm, and are offered for sale on the nable terms.

They will continue to manufacture e, Clock and Watch Repairing, and all in their line of business. They hope, rict attention to business to share a part patronage.

JOHN SELPH,
BENJ'N PYLE.

ille, *August* 29, 1837. 56tf.

REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

of the Farmer's and Planter's large AL- for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

ille, *August* 29, 1837. 56 tf.

BOATS For Sale.

ubscriber offers for sale, FIVE POLE TS, on the Cape Fear river, now lying yetteville Landing, either and all of be fitted for immediate use at trifling to wit: The Eliza, Commerce, Packet, k and Water Witch, carrying from a- 65 tons weight each. The four first d and fitted with hatches; the latter o- has been found to answer the purpose of on the lowest water, to relieve other ats whenever there was sufficient water erry flat. Three of the decked Boats n loaded, from two to three feet water, full ordinary freight of Dry Goods and k load, will only draw from 20 to 24 The largest boat, the Eliza, will draw dinary heavy freight, about four and a These Boats are all well constructed for ation of the Cape Fear river, and are n to run well under Poles or in tow of having been used in both ways. The r Boats would suit Planters on the river below, in conveying any kind of Pro- market, being prepared to convey grain

ce for further particulars, to Mr. Wil- effreys, at Wilmington, or to the Sub- Messrs. Thomas Sandford & Co. at this

ow prices will be accepted for these d ample time allowed for payment, up- paper.

P. I TILLINGHAST.

ille, *August* 28, 1837. 56tf.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

er Hunt, }
. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
Gauntlet. }

William Gauntlet's interest in all the of his dec'd Father, known as the Ned t Mill Tract, adjoining the Lands of McNeill and others, lying on the wa- Joe's Creek.

earing to the satisfaction of the Court, William Gauntlet, the defendant in this ot an inhabitant of this State, *It is there- ed,* by the Court, that publication be the *Fayetteville Observer,* for six weeks, the said Wm. Gauntlet, to appear at the m of said Court, to be held for the Coun- mond at the Court House in the town gham, on the third Monday in October n and there to plead to issue, or judg- be entered up against him pro confesso laintiff's claim, and the Land levied on ed, subject to the same.

s, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our t at Office, the third Monday in July, G. A. NICHOLSON, Cl'k.

—pr. avd. $2 62.)

Cheap Paper

le at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Trustees having re-organized this Department of the Institution, by the re-appointment of three members of the former Faculty; the election of Drs. EBERLE, MITCHELL and CROSS, late Professors in the Medical College of Ohio; and the creation of an Adjunct Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery, the Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday of November, with the following Faculty:

Anatomy and Surgery, by B. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor, and James M. Bush, M. D., Adjunct Professor.
Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by James C. Cross, M. D.
Theory and Practice, by John Eberle, M. D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Wm. H. Richardson, M. D.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Charles W. Short, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Thomas D. Mitchell, M. D.

Each of the Teachers will lecture daily—Sabbaths excepted. The fees of the entire course, including Matriculation and the use of the Library, will be $105. The Graduation fee, $20.

☞ Notes of all solvent State Banks, will be received in payment of these fees, from Students coming from the States in which the Banks are located.

By order of the Faculty,
JAMES C. CROSS, Dean.
July, 1837. 52-11w

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.
July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN M. DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make *immediate* payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
June 13, 1837. 45tf.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by
JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*
July 19, 1837. 50tf.

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1837.

Thomas Hubbard and wife Nancy, }
vs.
Moses Moore and wife Elizabeth and others. }

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Melton and wife Rebecca, Harmon Adams and wife Rachel, Lewis Graves and wife Miriam, Philip May and wife Susanna, Jonathan May and wife Catharine, Willie Mangrum, and Thomas Lewis, defendants in the above case, reside beyond the limits of this State, *It is therefore Ordered,* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for six successive weeks, in order that the defendants may appear before the Hon'ble the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, *William E. Troy,* Cl'k and Master of said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesboro', the 2d Monday of March, A. D., 1837, and in the 62d year of American Independence.

(52 6w.) WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying on the East side of Cape Fear river, eight miles from Fayetteville, viz:

850 acres, of which there is about 80 or 100 acres cleared and under good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling House.

750 do., joining the above, of which there is first rate Swamp Land: it is well timbered with white oak, red oak and hickory, and is an excellent range for stock of every kind. Also,

220 acres of Piney Land, joining the other, and on the Raleigh and Tarborough Stage Road, whereon the Dwelling House stands; with a good Well of Water, and quite healthy.

The above Lands will be sold low for cash, or young negroes.

HECTOR McKAY.
August 15, 1837. 55tf.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.

Alexander Moore and Eliza his wife,
vs.
James Storm, Administrator with the Will annexed of Willis Pope, deceased, and Samuel Jenkins, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Barnes, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Jenkins, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for six weeks, that the said Samuel Jenkins be and appear before the Judge of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be heard ex parte and judgment entered pro confesso as to him.

Witness, Richard C. Bunting, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of March, in the 61st year of American Independence, A. D. 1837.

RICH. C. BUNTING, C. S. C.

[55-6t]—Pr. ad. $2 62.

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground in oil; part pure, part common.
6 quarter casks London Particular Madeira Wine, imported direct, by
J. HUSKE & SON.
August 15, 1837. 54tf.

Notice to Land Buyers.

THE Subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale the following LANDS, lying on Cape Fear River, in the County of Cumberland, thirty miles above Fayetteville, viz:

400 acres, two miles above Fox's Island,
320 do one mile below McNeill's Ferry,
230 do two do. above Averasborough,
4000 do Piney Land, including his Dwelling, on which is a Saw and Grist Mill, and within four miles of Cape Fear river.

All or any part of the above Land will be sold to suit purchasers, and the payment made easy. The Land will be shewn at any time by the Subscriber.

DUSHEE SHAW.
July 27, 1837. 52-3m.

COTTON GINS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

OF my manufacture, will be kept constantly on hand at the Store of Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, or 5 per cent. discount for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.
August 16, 1837. 54-3m.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House Door, in Moore County, on the 3d Monday in October next, the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the years 1834, 35 and 36, and costs of advertising:

235	acres on Pait's creek, joining the lands of Carrol Brady and Robt. Wilson dec. valued at	$150
150	do on Governor's creek, held by Burton Dowd, joining Duncan McLeod's and James Worthy, valued at	250
100	do on Buffalow creek, held by Jacob Steels, joining the lands of B. Boroughs and others, valued at	100
100	do do held by James Atkins, joining B. Boroughs and Jacob Steels, Sen., valued at	100
550	do on Lick creek, held by Neill Mc. Leod, joining the lands of John Dannielly, dec'd, valued at	100
200	do. held by same, on the Waterry branch, joining the lands of John Ritter, dec. and Jacob Steels, sen. valued at	150
150	do on Tom's creek, held by do., joining the lands of John Cole and others, valued at	100
100	do joining Malcom Black's land, valued at	100
300	do on Little river, joining the land of Duncan Blue, valued at	150
150	do on Richland creek, near or including the Locust Spring, valued at	150
100	do of land on Little Buffalow, joining the lands of Johnson Wicker, formerly owned by Philander Burklow, valued at	50
5	do of land on the waters of Buffalow creek, joining the lands of Archibald McPherson and the heirs of A. Dalrymple, valued at	5
150	do of land, on the waters of Richland creek, joining the lands of Elizabeth Fry, Thomas Bryant & others, claimed by the heirs of George Graham, valued at	150
1625	do given in by Hugh Moore, dec., for the year 1834, valued at	2000
	do for 1835, same	2000
30	do on Lick creek, not listed, joining Dan'l McNeill and John Dannielly, valued at	30
100	do of land on Buffalow creek, belonging to the heirs of Sam. Perry, joining B. Boroughs and others, valued at	100
200	do of land, lying on Crain's creek, joining the lands of Neill McNeill and others, listed by Dan'l McNeill, and valued at	200
50	do of land on both sides of the Locust Branch, joining the lands of Wm. Caddell and others, belonging to the heirs of Wm. Griffith, dec'd, valued at	50
	One House and Lot, in the town of Carthage, claimed by Angus McDonald & others, valued at	2000
	One House and Lot in the town of Carthage, claimed by Archibald Munroe, valued at	600
80	acres of land on Crain's creek, claimed by the heirs of John Armstrong, dec'd., adjoining the lands of David Graham and others, valued at	40
100	do of land on the waters of Crane's creek, joining the lands of Archibald Graham and others, valued at	50

EVANDER McINTOSH, Sh'ff.
August 9, 1837. 54 ts.

State of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.

Phillip Carroll }
vs. } Petition for Divorce.
Algea Carroll. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that an alias subpœna in this case has been regularly issued and returned by the Sheriff of this County "Not to be found," it is therefore *Ordered by the Court,* that proclamation at the Court House door be made by the Sheriff, for the defendant to appear as commanded by the subpœna, and the same having been done, *Ordered* that publication be made in the *No. Carolina Journal* and *Fayetteville Observer,* for the term of three months, according to law, requiring the defendant, Algea Carroll to make her appearance at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and then and there answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1837.

(51-3m) HENRY W. AYER.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837.

Augustus Smith, }
vs. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
George W. Yates. }

"No Goods or Chattels of the Defendant to be found, then summoned Absalom Powell as Garnishee."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George W. Yates is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered,* by the Court, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear, plead, answer or demur at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday of November next, or judgment will be entered up against the Garnishee, and the property in his hands condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, this the 29th day of August, 1837.

(From the Minutes.)
[56] CHARLES BALDWIN, *C. C. C.*

Blank Warrants

For sale at this Office.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighburhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.
Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

NOTICE.

THOSE persons whose Notes and Accounts to me are due, are requested to call upon *Gurdon Deming,* Esqr. and pay the same without delay. Those who promised to pay me before leaving for the North, and did not comply, are reminded that they have no excuse by my being absent, and it is expected they *will* make their *promise* good.

HENRY P. PECK.
Fayetteville, Aug. 18, 1837. 55-4t.

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the first session of the Twenty-fifth Congress.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulating the deposites of the public money, and directing the employment of State, District, and Territorial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as should at any time refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and to substitute other banks, provided a sufficient number could be obtained to receive the public deposites upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the performance of this duty imperative, in respect to those which had been selected under the act; and made it, at the same time, impracticable to employ the requisite number of others, upon the prescribed conditions. The specific regulations established by Congress for the deposite and safe keeping of the public moneys, having thus unexpectedly become inoperative, I felt it to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory powers over the subject.

I was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarrassments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruing receipts into the Treasury, would not, with the reserved five millions, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the Government, until the usual period for the meeting of Congress; whilst the authority to call upon the States, for a portion of the sums deposited with them, was too restricted to enable the Department to realize a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results, which render it certain that this deficiency will occur, if additional means be not provided by Congress.

The difficulties experienced by the mercantile interest, in meeting their engagements, induced them to apply to me, previously to the actual suspension of specie payments, for indulgence upon their bonds for duties, and all the relief authorized by law was promptly and cheerfully granted. The dependence of the Treasury upon the avails of these bonds, to enable it to make the deposites with the States required by law, led me in the outset to limit this indulgence to the first of September, but it has since been extended to the first of October, that the matter might be submitted to your further direction.

Questions were also expected to arise in the recess, in respect to the October instalment of those deposites, requiring the interposition of Congress.

A provision of an another act, passed about the same time, and intended to secure a faithful compliance with the obligation of the United States, to satisfy all demands upon them in specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note, not convertible on the spot into gold or silver at the will of the holder; and the ability of the Government, with millions on deposite, to meet its engagements in the manner thus required by law, was rendered very doubtful by the event to which I have referred.

Sensible that adequate provisions for these unexpected exigencies could only be made by Congress; convinced that some of them would be indispensably necessary to the public service, before the regular period of your meeting; and desirous also to enable you to exercise, at the earliest moment, your full constitutional powers for the relief of the country, I could not, with propriety, avoid subjecting you to the inconvenience of assembling at as early a day as the state of the popular representation would permit. I am sure that I have done but justice to your feelings in believing that this inconvenience will be cheerfully encountered, in the hope of rendering your meeting conducive to the good of the country.

During the earlier stages of the revulsion through which we have just passed, much acrimonious discussion arose, and great diversity of opinion existed, as to its real causes. This was not surprising. The operations of credit are so diversified, and the influences which affect them so numerous, and often so subtle, that even impartial and well-informed persons are seldom found to agree in respect to them. To inherent difficulties were also added other tendencies, which were by no means favorable to the discovery of truth. It was hardly to be expected, that those who disapproved the policy of the Government in relation to the currency, would, in the excited state of public feeling produced by the occasion, fail to attribute to that policy any extensive embarrassment in the monetary affairs of the country. The matter thus became connected with the passions and conflicts of party; opinions were more or less affected by political considerations; and differences were prolonged which might otherwise have been determined by an appeal to facts, by the exercise of reason, or by mutual concession. It is, however, a cheering reflection, that circumstances of this nature cannot prevent a community so intelligent as ours from ultimately arriving at correct conclusions.—Encouraged by the firm belief of this truth, I proceed to state my views, so far as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the remedies I feel it my duty to propose, and of the reasons by which I have been led to recommend them.

The history of trade in the United States for the last three or four years, affords the most convincing evidence that our present condition is chiefly to be attributed to over-action in all the departments of business; an over-action deriving, perhaps, its first impulses from antecedent causes, but stimulated to its destructive consequences by excessive issues of bank paper, and by other facilities for the acquisition and enlargement of credit. At the commencement of the year 1834, the banking capital of the United States, including that of the national bank then existing, amounted to about two hundred millions of dollars; the bank notes then in circulation to about ninety-five millions; and the loans and discounts of the banks to three hundred and twenty-four millions.—Between that time and the first of January, 1836, being the latest period to which accurate accounts have been received, our banking capital was increased to more than two hundred and fifty-one millions; our paper circulation to more than one hundred and forty millions, and the loans and discounts to more than four hundred and fifty-seven millions. To this vast increase are to be added the many millions of credit, acquired by means of foreign loans, contracted by the States and State institutions, and, above all, by the lavish accommodations extended by foreign dealers to our merchants.

The consequences of this redundancy of credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March last at more than thirty millions of dollars; the extension to traders in the interior of our country of credits for supplies, greatly beyond the wants of the people; the investment of thirty-nine and a half millions of dollars in unproductive public lands, in the years 1835 and 1836, whilst in the preceding year the sales amounted to only four and a half millions; the creation of debts, to an almost countless amount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value; the expenditure of immense sums in improvements which, in many cases, have been found to be ruinously improvident, the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labor that should have been applied to agriculture, thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe—an expenditure which, amounting in 1834 to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was, in the first two quarters of the present year, increased to more than two millions of dollars; and, finally, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the resources, and the morals of our people.

It was so impossible that such a state of things could long continue, that the prospect of revulsion was present to the minds of considerate men before it actually came. None, however, had correctly anticipated its severity. A concurrence of circumstances inadequate of themselves to produce such wide-spread and calamitous embarrassments, tended so greatly to aggravate them, that they cannot be overlooked in considering their history. Among these may be mentioned, as most prominent, the great loss of capital sustained by our commercial emporium in the fire of December, 1835—a loss, the effects of which were underrated at the time, because postponed for a season by the great facilities of credit then existing; the disturbing effects, in our commercial cities, of the transfers of the public moneys required by the deposite law of June, 1836; and the measures adopted by the foreign creditors of our merchants to reduce their debts, and to withdraw from the United States a large portion of our specie.

However unwilling any of our citizens may heretofore have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present state of things, the developments subsequently made, and the actual condition of other commercial countries, must, as it seems to me, dispel all remaining doubts upon the subject. It has since appeared that evils, similar to those suffered by ourselves, have been experienced in Great Britain, on the continent, and, indeed throughout the commercial world; and, that, in other countries, as well as in our own, they have been uniformly preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries of trade, prompted, as with us, by unprecedented expansions of the systems of credit. A reference to the amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper credits put in circulation in Great Britain, by banks, and in other ways, during the years 1834, 1835 and 1836, will show an augmentation of the paper currency there, as much disproportioned to the real wants of trade as in the United States. With this redundancy of the paper currency, there arose in that country also a spirit of adventurous speculation, embracing the whole range of human enterprise. Aid was profusely given to projected improvements; large investments were made in foreign stocks and loans; credits for goods were granted with unbounded liberality to merchants in foreign countries, and all the means of acquiring and employing credit were put in active operation, and extended in their effects to every department of business, and to every quarter of the globe. The reaction was proportioned in its violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it. The commercial community of Great Britain were subjected to the greatest difficulties, and their debtors in this country were not only suddenly deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for payments, which, in the actual posture of things here, could only be made through a general pressure, and at the most ruinous sacrifices.

In view of these facts, it would seem impossible for sincere inquirers after truth to resist the conviction, that the causes of the revulsion in both countries have been substantially the same. Two nations, the most commercial in the world, enjoying but recently the highest degree of apparent prosperity, and maintaining with each other the closest relations, are suddenly, in a time of profound peace, and without any great national disaster, arrested in their career, and plunged into a state of embarrassment and distress. In both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of speculation; the same partial successes; the same difficulties and reverses; and, at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe. The most material difference between the results in the two countries has only been, that with us there has also occurred an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the Federal and State Governments, occasioned by the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

The history of these causes and effects, in Great Britain and the United States, is substantially the history of the revulsion in all other commercial countries.

The present and visible effects of these circumstances on the operations of the Government, and on the industry of the people, point out the objects which call for your immediate attention.

They are—to regulate by law the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement, of the public moneys; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the Government; to enable the Treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence, and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories, and to devise and adopt such further measures, within the constitutional competency of Congress, as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise and to promote the prosperity of the country.

For the deposite, transfer, and disbursement, of the revenue, National and State banks have always, with temporary and limited exceptions, been heretofore employed; but, although advocates of each system are still to be found, it is apparent that the events of the last few months have greatly augmented the desire, long existing among the people of the United States, to separate the fiscal operations of the Government from those of individuals or corporations.

Again, to create a national bank, as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemnly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is there stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority are deliberately fixed, and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a reason that they should be, changed.

Events, similar in their origin and character, have heretofore frequently occurred, without producing any such change; and the lessons of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system; a vice as prominent in National as in State institutions. This propensity is as subservient to the advancement of private interests in the one as in the other; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views, and influenced by the same motives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience. The Bank of the United States, with the vast powers conferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent former and similar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess, under its present charter, enabled it, in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or even to save itself. In Great Britain, where, it has been seen, the same causes have been attended with the same effects, a national bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocates of such an institution here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it. Nor can I find any tenable ground for the re-establishment of a national bank, in the derangement alleged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be cabaple of affording them. Although advantages of this sort were anticipated when the first Bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation; not one which the Federal Government was bound, or could be called upon, to furnish. This accommodation is now, indeed, after the lapse of not many years, demanded from it as among its first duties; and an omission to aid and regulate commercial exchange, is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such results only serve to exemplify the constant desire, among some of our citizens, to enlarge the powers of the Government, and extend its control to subjects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to promote such objects. On the contrary, they justly excite among the community a more diligent inquiry into the character of those operations of trade, towards which it is desired to extend such peculiar favors.

The various transactions which bear the name of domestic exchanges, differ essentially in their nature, operation, and utility. One class of them consists of bills of exchange, drawn for the purpose of transferring actual capital from one part of the country to another, or to anticipate the proceeds of property actually transmitted. Bills of this description are highly useful in the movements of trade, and well deserve all the encouragement which can rightfully be given to them. Another class is made up of bills of exchange, not drawn to transfer actual capital, nor on the credit of property transmitted, but to create fictitious capital, partaking at once of the character of notes discounted in bank, and of bank notes in circulation, and swelling the mass of paper credits to a vast extent in the most objectionable manner. These bills have formed, for the last few years, a large proportion of what are termed the domestic exchanges of the country, serving as the means of usurious profit, and constituting the most unsafe and precarious paper in circulation. This species of traffic, instead of being upheld, ought to be discountenanced by the Government and the people.

In transferring its funds from place to place, the Government is on the same footing with the private citizen, and may resort to the same legal means. It may do so through the medium of bills drawn by itself, or purchased from others; and in these operations it may, in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals founded on real transactions of trade. The extent to which this may be done, and the best means of effecting it, are enti-

tled to the fullest consideration. This has been bestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his views will be submitted to you in his report.

But it was not designed by the Constitution that the Government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchange. It is indeed authorized to regulate by law the commerce between the States, and to provide a general standard of value, or medium of exchange, in gold and silver; but it is not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities afforded by the Post Office Department. As justly might it be called on to provide for the transportation of their merchandise.

These are operations of trade. They ought to be conducted by those who are interested in them, in the same manner that the incidental difficulties of other pursuits are encountered by other classes of citizens. Such aid has not been deemed necessary in other countries. Throughout Europe, the domestic as well as the foreign exchanges are carried on by private houses, often, if not generally, without the assistance of banks. Yet they extend throughout distinct sovereignties, and far exceed in amount the real exchanges of the United States. There is no reason why our own may not be conducted in the same manner, with equal cheapness and safety. Certainly this might be accomplished, if it were favored by those most deeply interested; and few can doubt that their own interest, as well as the general welfare of the country, would be promoted by leaving such a subject in the hands of those to whom it properly belongs. A system founded on private interest, enterprise, and competition, without the aid of legislative grants or regulations by law, would rapidly prosper; it would be free from the influence of political agitation, and extend the same exemption to trade itself; and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice, and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of interference by the Government, in the proper concerns of individuals. All former attempts on the part of the Government to carry its legislation, in this respect, further than was designed by the Constituiion, have in the end proved injurious, and have served only to convince the great body of the people, more and more, of the certain dangers of blending private interests with the operations of public business; and there is no reason to suppose that a repetition of them now would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exists, in our community, opinions and feelings on this subject in direct opposition to each other. A large portion of them, combining great intelligence, activity, and influence, are no doubt sincere in their belief that the operations of trade ought to be assisted by such a connection; they regard a national bank as necessary for this purpose, and they are disinclined to every measure that does nottend, sooner or later, to the establishment of such an institution. On the other hand, a majority of the people are believed to be irreconcilably opposed to that measure: they consider such a concentration of power dangerous to their liberties; and many of them regard it as a violation of the Constitution. This collision of opinion has, doubtless, caused much of the embarrassment to which the commercial transactions of the country have lately been exposed. Banking has become a political topic of the highest interest, and trade has suffered in the conflict of parties. A speedy termination of this state of things, however desirable, is scarcely to be expected. We have seen for nearly half a century, that those who advocate a national bank, by whatever motive they may be influenced, constitute a portion of our community too numerous to allow us to hope for an early abandonment of their favorite plan. On the other hand, they must indeed form an enormous estimate of the intelligence and temper of the American people, who suppose that they have continued, on slight or insufficient grounds, their persevering opposition to such an institution; or that they can be induced by pecuniary pressure, or by any other combination of circumstances, to surrender principles they have so long and so inflexibly maintained.

My own views of the subject are unchanged. They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow-citizens, who, with full knowledge of them, conferred upon me the two highest offices of the Government. On the last of these occasions, I felt it due to the people to apprize them distinctly, that, in the event of my election, I would not be able to co-operate in the re-establishment of a national bank. To these sentiments, I have now only to add the expression of an increased conviction, that the re-establishment of such a bank, in any form, whilst it would not accomplish the beneficial purpose promised by its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the popular will; injure the character and diminish the influence of our political system; and bring once more into existence a concentrated moneyed power, hostile to the spirit, and threatening the permanency, of our republican institutions.

Local banks have been employed for the deposite and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and, on three different occasions exclusively; first, anterior to the establishment of the first Bank of the United States; secondly, in the interval between the termination of that institution and the charter of its successor; and, thirdly, during the limited period which has now so abruptly closed. The connection thus repeatedly attempted, proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or insure its success. On the last occasion, in the year 1833, the employment of the State banks was guarded especially in every way which experience and caution could suggest. Personal security was required for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the moneys to be received, and full returns of their condition were, from time to time, to be made by the depositories. In the first stages the measure was eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and the unceasing efforts made to overthrow it. The selected Banks performed with fidelity, and without any embarrassment to themselves or to the community, their engagements to the Government, and the system promised to be permanently useful. But when it became necessary, under the act of June, 1836, to withdraw from them the public money, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions, or of transferring it to the States, they found it, in many cases, inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury, and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence or relief. As the instalments under the deposite law became payable, their own embarrassments, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their discounts and calling in their debts, increased the general distress, and contributed, with other causes, to hasten the revulsion in which, at length, they, in common with the other banks, were fatally involved.

Under these circumstances, it becomes our solemn duty to inquire whether there are not, in any connection between the Government and banks of issue, evils of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precautions can effectually guard.

Unforeseen in the organization of the Government, and forced on the Treasury by early necessities, the practice of employing banks, was, in truth, from the beginning, more a measure of emergency than of sound policy. When we started into existence as a nation, in addition to the burdens of the new Government, we assumed all the large but honorable load of debt which was the price of our liberty; but we hesitated to weigh down the infant industry of the country by resorting to adequate taxation for the necessary revenue. The facilities of banks, in return for the privileges they acquired, were promptly offered, and perhaps too readily received, by an embarrassed Treasury. During the long continuance of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the connection was continued from motives of convenience; but these causes have long since passed away. We have no emergencies that make banks necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have on actual deposite a large surplus. No public interest, therefore, now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have dissolved. The complete organization of our Government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different States, and with foreign Powers, all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the Constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare. Should we, then, connect the Treasury for a fourth time with the local banks, it can only be under a conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent, defects.

A danger, difficult, if not impossible, to be avoided in such an arrangement, is made strikingly evident in the very event by which it has now been defeated, A sudden act of the banks intrusted with the funds of the people, deprives the Treasury, without fault or agency of the Government, of the ability to pay its creditors in the currency they have by law a right to demand. This circumstance no fluctuation of commerce could have produced, if the public revenue had been collected in the legal currency, and kept in that form by the officers of the Treasury. The citizen whose money was in bank receives it back, since the suspension, at a sacrifice in its amount, whilst he who kept it in the legal currency of the country, and in his own possession, pursues, without loss, the current of his business. The Government, placed in the situation of the former, is involved in embarrassments it could not have suffered had it pursued the course of the latter. These embarrassments are, moreover, augmented by those salutary and just laws which forbid it to use a depreciated currency, and, by so doing, take from the Government the ability which individuals have of accommodating their transactions to such a catastrophe.

A system which can, in a time of profound peace, where there is a large revenue laid by, thus suddenly prevent the application and the use of the money of the people, in the manner and for the objects they have been directed, cannot be wise; but who can think, without painful reflection, that, under it, the same unforeseen events might have befallen us in the midst of a war, and taken from us, at the moment when most wanted, the use of those very means which were treasured up to promote the national welfare and guard our national rights? To such embarrassments and to such dangers will this Government be always exposed, whilst it takes the moneys raised for, and necessary to, the public service, out of the hands of its own officers, and converts them into a mere right of action against corporations entrusted with the possession of them. Nor can such results be effectually guarded against in such a system, without investing the Executive with a control over the banks themselves, whether State or National, that might with reason be objected to.—Ours is, probably, the only Government in the world that is liable, in the management of its fiscal concerns, to occurrences like these. But this imminent risk is not the only danger attendant on the surrender of the public money to the custody and control of local corporations. Though the object is aid to the Treasury, its effect may be to introduce into the operations of the Government influences the most subtle, founded on interests the most selfish.

The use by the banks, for their own benefit, of the money deposited with them, has received the sanction of the Government from the commencement of this connection. The money received from the people, instead of being kept till it is needed for their use, is, in consequence of this authority, a fund, on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks selected as depositories. The supposed and often exaggerated advantages of such a boon will always cause it to be sought for with avidity. I will not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it is to be conferred; whether the selection and control be trusted to Congress or to the Executive, either will be subjected to appeals made in every form which the sagacity of interest can suggest. The banks, under such a system, are stimulated to make the most of their fortunate acquisition; the deposites are treated as an increase of capital; loans and circulation are rashly augmented; and, when the public exigencies require a return, it is attended with embarrassments not provided for, nor foreseen. Thus banks that thought themselves most fortunate when the public funds were received, find themselves most embarrassed when the season of payment suddenly arrives.

Unfortunately, too, the evils of the system are not limited to the banks. It stimulates a general rashness of enterprise, and aggravates the fluctuations of commerce and the currency. This result was strikingly exhibited during the operations of the late deposite system, and especially in the purchases of public lands. The order which ultimately directed the payment of gold and silver in such purchases greatly checked, but could not altogether prevent, the evil. Specie was indeed more difficult to be procured than the notes which the banks could themselves create at pleasure; but still, being obtained from them as a loan, and returned as a deposite, which they were again at liberty to use, it only passed round the circle with diminished speed. This operation could not have been performed, had the funds of the Government gone into the Treasury, to be regularly disbursed, and not into banks, to be loaned out for their own profit, while they were permitted to substitute for it a credit in account.

In expressing these sentiments, I desire not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary credit to any branch of enterprise. The credit bestowed on probity and industry is the just reward of merit, and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country and understand its welfare. But when it is unduly encouraged—when it is made to inflame the public mind with the temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth—when it turns industry into paths that lead sooner or later to disappointment and distress—it becomes liable to censure, and needs correction. Far from helping probity and industry, the ruin to which it leads falls most severely on the great laboring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, and, by the failure of magnificent schemes never intended to enrich them, are deprived in a moment of their only resource. Abuses of credit and excesses in speculation will happen in despite of the most salutary laws; no Government perhaps can altogether prevent them; but surely every Government can refrain from contributing the stimulus that calls them into life.

Since, therefore, experience has shown, that to lend the public money to the local banks is hazardous to the operations of the Government, at least of doubtful benefit to the institutions themselves, and productive of disastrous derangement in the business and currency of the country, is it the part of wisdom again to renew the connection?

It is true that such an agency is in many respects convenient to the Treasury, but it is not indispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the Government to its actual wants, and of the revenue to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government. Its collection, and, to a great extent, its disbursement also, have indeed been hitherto conducted solely by them; neither National nor State banks, when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their custody, and transfer and pay it in such portions and at such times as the Treasury shall direct.

Surely banks are not more able than the Government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud. The assertion that they are so, must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury, and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not selected by the Government, nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Government; officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress.

The difficulties of transfer, and the aid heretofore rendered by banks, have been less than is usually supposed. The actual accounts show that by far the larger portion of payments is made within short or convenient distances from the places of collection; and the whole number of warrants issued at the Treasury in the year 1834—a year, the results of which will it is believed afford a safe test for the future—fell short of five thousand, or an average of less than one daily for each State; in the city of N. York they did not average more than two a day, and at the city of Washington only four.

The difficulties heretofore existing are, moreover, daily lessened by an increase in the cheapness and facility of communication; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the necessary transfers, as well as the safe-keeping and disbursements of the public moneys, can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agencies of Treasury officers. This opinion has been, in some degree, confirmed by actual experience since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents, in May last; a period which, from the embarrassments in commercial intercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be hereafter apprehended.

The manner of keeping the public money since that period, is fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to existing establishments and officers, which, with the modifications and safeguards referred to by him, will, he thinks, enable the Department to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present expense. The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated; and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be entrusted at any one time, it appears that, assuming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the proportion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and assuming the remaining four millions to be in the hands of one-half of the present number of officers—a supposition deemed more likely to correspond with the fact—the sum in the hands of each would still be less than the amount of most of the bonds now taken from the receivers of public money. Every apprehension, however, on the subject, either in respect to the safety of the money, or the faithful discharge of these fiscal transactions, may, it appears to me, be effectually removed by adding to the present means of the Treasury the establishment by law, at a few important points, of offices for the deposite and disbursement of such portions of the public revenue as cannot, with obvious safety and convenience, be left in the possession of the collecting officers until paid over by them to the public creditors. Neither the amounts retained in their hands, nor those deposited in the offices, would, in an ordinary condition of the revenue, be larger in most cases than those often under the control of disbursing officers of the Army and Navy, and might be made entirely safe, by requiring such securities, and exercising such controlling supervision, as Congress may by law prescribe. The principal officers whose appointments would become necessary under this plan, taking the largest number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not exceed ten; nor the additional expenses, at the same estimate, sixty thousand dollars a year.

There can be no doubt of the obligation of those who are entrusted with the affairs of Government, to conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is consistent with the public interest; and it is for Congress, and ultimately for the people, to decide whether the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal concerns apart, and severing the connection which has hitherto existed between the Government and banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, I cannot allow myself to believe that the addition to the public expenditure, of comparatively so small an amount as will be necessary to effect it, will be objected to by the people.

It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, that the fiscal affairs of that Department have been successfully conducted since May last upon the principle of dealing only in the legal currency of the United States, and that it needs no legislation to maintain its credit, and facilitate the management of its concerns; the existing laws being, in the opinion of that officer, ample for those objects.

Difficulties will doubtless be encoutered for a season, and increased services required from the public functionaries; such are usually incident to the commencement of every system, but they will be greatly lessened in the progress of its operations.

The power and influence supposed to be connected with the custody and disbursement of the public money, are topics on which the public mind is naturally, and, with great propriety, peculiarly sensitive. Much has been said on them, in reference to the proposed separation of the Government from the banking institutions; and surely no one can object to any appeals or animadversions on the subject, which are consistent with facts, and evince a proper respect for the intelligence of the people. If a Chief Magistrate may be allowed to speak for himself, on such a point, I can truly say, that to me nothing would be more acceptable, than the withdrawal from the Executive, to the greatest practicable extent, of all concern in the custody and disbursement of the public revenue; not that I would shrink from any responsibility cast upon me by the duties of my office, but because it is my firm belief, that its capacity for usefulness is in no degree promoted by the possession of any patronage not actually necessary to the performance of those duties. But under our present form of Government, the intervention of the Executive officers in the custody and disbursement of the public money seems to be unavoidable; and before it can be admitted that the influence and power of the Executive would be increased by dispensing with the agency of banks, the nature of that intervention in such an agency must be carefully regarded, and a comparison must be instituted between its extent in the two cases.

The revenue can only be collected by officers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public moneys, in the first instance, must, therefore, in all cases, pass through hands selected by the Executive. Other officers appointed in the same way, or, as in some cases, by the President alone, must also be entrusted with them when drawn for the purpose of disbursement. It is thus seen that, even when banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of Executive officers. Besides this, the head of the Treasury Department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of the President, and some other officers of the same department, must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance, and supervision, of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to the single point, whether, in the intermediate stage between the collection and disbursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous extension of the patronage and influence of the Executive? But it is clear that the connection of the Executive with powerful moneyed institutions, capable of ministering to the interests of men in points where they are most accessible to corruption, is less liable to abuse, than his constitutional agency in the appointment and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan? Will the public money, when in their hands, be necessarily exposed to any improper interference on the part of the Executive? May it not be hoped that a prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation, in a matter so peculiarly exposed to them, will deter him from any such interference, even if higher motives be found inoperative? May not Congress so regulate, by law, the duty of those officers, and subject it to such supervision and publicity, as to prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the part of the Executive? and is there equal room for such supervision and publicity in a connection with banks, acting under the shield of corporate immunities, and conducted by persons irresponsible to the Government and the people? It is believed that a considerate and candid investigation of these questions will result in the conviction, that the proposed plan is far less liable to objection, on the score of Executive patronage and control, than any bank agency that has been, or can be, devised.

With these views, I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regulate, in the present emergency, the safe-keeping and transfer of the public moneys. In the performance of constitutional duty, I have stated to them, without reserve, the result of my own reflections. The subject is of great importance; and one on which we can scarcely expect to be as united in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full and free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefitted by a dispassionate comparison of opinions. Well aware myself of the duty of reciprocal concession among the co-ordinate branches of the Government, I can promise a reasonable spirit of co-operation, so far as it can be indulged in without the surrender of constitutional objections, which I believe to be well founded. Any system that may be adopted should be subjected to the fullest legal provision, so as to leave nothing to the Executive but what is necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on him; and whatever plan may be ultimately established, my own part shall be so discharged as to give to it a fair trial, and the best prospect of success.

The character of the funds to be received and disbursed in the transactions of the Government, likewise demands your most careful consideration.

There can be no doubt that those who framed and adopted the Constitution, having in immediate view the depreciated paper of the Confederacy—of which five hundred dollars in paper were, at times, only equal to one dollar in coin—intended to prevent the recurrence of similar evils, so far at least as related to the transactions of the new Government. They gave to Congress express powers to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; they refused to give it power to establish corporations—the agents, then as now, chiefly employed to create a paper currency; they prohibited the States from making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; and the first Congress directed, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver.

Public exigency at the outset of the Government, without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks as fiscal aids to the Treasury. In admitted deviation from the law, at the same period, and under the same exigency, the Secretary of the Treasury received their notes in payment of duties. The sole ground on which the practice, thus commenced, was then, or has since, been justified, is the certain, immediate, and convenient exchange of such notes for specie. The Government did indeed receive the inconvertible notes of State banks during the difficulties of war; and the community submitted without a murmur to the unequal taxation and multiplied evils of which such a course was productive. With the war, this indulgence ceased, and the banks were obliged again to redeem their notes in gold and silver. The Treasury, in accordance with previous practice, continued to dispense with the currency required by the act of 1789, and took the notes of banks in full confidence of their being paid in specie on demand; and Congress, to guard against the slightest violation of this principle, have declared, by law, that if notes are paid in the transactions of the Government, it must be under such circumstances as to enable the holder to convert them into specie without depreciation or delay.

Of my own duties under the existing laws, when the banks suspended specie payments, I could not doubt. Directions were immediately given to prevent the reception into the Treasury of any thing but gold and silver or its equivalent; and every practicable arrangement was made to preserve the public faith, by similar or equivalent payments to the public creditors. The revenue from lands had been for some time substantially so collected, under the order issued by the directions of my predecessor. The effects of that order had been so salutary, and its forecast in regard to the increasing insecurity of bank paper had become so apparent, that, even before the catastrophe, I had resolved not to interfere with its operation. Congress is now to decide whether the revenue shall continue to be so collected or not.

The receipts into the Treasury, of bank notes, not redeemed in specie on demand, will not, I presume, be sanctioned. It would destroy, without the excuse of war or public distress, that equality of imports, and identity of commercial regulation, which lie at the foundation of our Confederacy, and would offer to each State a direct temptation to increase its foreign trade, by depreciating the currency received for duties in its ports. Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree, frustrate the policy, so highly cherished, of infusing into our circulation a larger proportion of the precious metals; a policy, the wisdom of which none can doubt, though there may be different opinions as to the extent to which it should be carried. Its results have been already too auspicious, and its success is too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country, to permit us for a moment to contemplate its abandonment. We have seen, under its influence, our specie augmented beyond eighty millions; our coinage increased so as to make that of gold amount, between August, 1834, and December, 1836, to ten millions of dollars; exceeding the whole coinage at the mint during the thirty-one previous years. The prospect of further improvement continued without abatement, until the moment of the suspension of specie payments. This policy has now indeed been suddenly checked, but is still far from being overthrown. Amidst all conflicting theories, one position is undeniable: the precious metals will invariably disappear when there ceases to be a necessity for their use, as a circulating medium. It was in strict accordance with this truth, that whilst, in the month of May last, they were every where seen, and were current for all ordinary purposes, they disappeared from circulation the moment the payment of specie was refused by the banks, and the community tacitly agreed to dispense with its employment.—Their place was supplied by a currency exclusively of paper, and, in many cases, of the worst description. Already are the bank notes now in circulation greatly depreciated, and they fluctuate in value between one place and another; thus diminishing and making uncertain the worth of property and the price of labor, and failing to subserve, except at a heavy loss, the purposes of business. With each succeeding day the metallic currency decreases; by some it is hoarded in the natural fear, that, once parted with, it cannot be replaced; while by others it is diverted from its more legitimate uses, for the sake of gain. Should Congress sanction this condition of things, by making irredeemable paper money receivable in payment of public dues, a temporary check to a wise and salutary policy will, in all probability, be converted into its absolute destruction.

It is true that bank notes actually convertible into specie may be received in payment of the revenue, without being liable to all these objections, and that such a course may, to some extent, promote individual convenience; an object always to be considered where it does not conflict with the principles of our Government, or the general welfare of the country. If such notes only were received, and always under circumstances allowing their early presentation for payment, and if, at short and fixed periods, they were converted into specie, to be kept by the officers of the Treasury, some of the most serious obstacles to their reception would perhaps be removed. To retain the notes in the Treasury would be to renew, under another form, the loans of public money to the banks, and the evils consequent thereon.

It is, however, a mistaken impression, that any large amount of specie is required for public payments. Of the seventy or eighty millions now estimated to be in the country, ten millions would be abundantly sufficient for that purpose, provided an accumulation of a large amount of revenue, beyond the necessary wants of the Government, be hereafter prevented. If to these considerations be added the facilities which will arise from enabling the Treasury to satisfy the public creditors, by its drafts or notes received in payment of the public dues, it may be safely assumed that no motive of convenience to the citizen requires the reception of bank paper.

To say that the refusal of paper money by the Government, introduces an unjust discrimination between the currency received by it, and that used by individuals in their ordinary affairs, is, in my judgment, to view it in a very erroneous light. The Constitution prohibits the States from making any thing but gold and silver a tender in the payment of debts, and thus secures to every citizen a right to demand payment in the legal currency. To provide by law that the Government will only receive its dues in gold and silver, is not to confer on it any peculiar privileges; but merely to place it on an equality with the citizen, by reserving to it a right secured to him by the Constitution. It is doubtless for this reason that the principle has been sanctioned by successive laws, from the time of the first Congress under the Constitution down to the last. Such precedents never objected to and proceeding from such sources, afford a decisive answer to the imputation of inequality or injustice.

But, in fact, the measure is one of restriction, not of favor. To forbid the public agent to receive in payment any other than a certain kind of money, is to refuse him a discretion possessed by every citizen It may be left to those who have the management of their own transactions, to make their own terms; but no such discretion should be given to him who merely acts as an agent of the people, who is to collect what the law requires, and to pay the appropriations it makes. When bank notes are redeemed on demand, there is then no discrimination in reality, for the individual who receives them may, at his option, substitute the specie for them; he takes them from convenience or choice. When they are not redeemed, it will scarcely be contended that their receipt and payment, by a public officer should be permitted, though none deny that right to an individual; if it were, the effect would be most injurious to the public, since their officer could make none of those arrangements to meet or guard against the depreciation, which an individual is at liberty to do. Nor can inconvenience to the community be alleged as an objection to such a regulation. I subject and motive are their convenience and welfare.

If, at a moment of simultaneous and unexpected suspension by the banks, it adds something to the many embarrassments of that proceeding, yet these are far overbalanced by its direct tendency to produce a wider circulation of gold and silver, to increase the safety of bank paper, to improve the general currency and thus to prevent altogether such occurrences, and the other and far greater evils that attend them.

It may, indeed, be questioned, whether it is not for the interest of the banks themselves that the Government should not receive their paper. They would be conducted with more caution, and on sounder principles. By using specie only in its transactions, the Government would create a demand for it, which would, to a great extent, prevent its exportation, and, by keeping it in circulation, maintain a broader and safer basis for the paper currency. That the banks would thus be rendered more sound, and the community more safe, cannot admit of a doubt.

The foregoing views, it seems to me, do but fairly carry out the provisions of the Federal Constitution in relation to the currency, as far as relates to the public revenue. At the time that instrument was framed, there were but three or four banks in the United States; and had the extension of the banking system, and the evils growing out of it, been foreseen, they would probably have been specially guarded against. The same policy which led to the prohibition of bills of credit by the States, would, doubtless, in that event, have also interdicted their issue as a currency in any other form. The Constitution, however, contains no such prohibition; and since the States have exercised, for nearly half a century, the power to regulate the business of banking, it is not to be expected that it will be abandoned. The whole matter is now under discussion before the proper tribunal—the people of the States. Never before has the public mind been so thoroughly awakened to a proper sense of its importance; never has the subject, in all its bearings, been submitted to so search. ing an inquiry. It would be distrusting the intelligence and virtue of the people to doubt the speedy and efficient adoption of such measures of reform as the public good demands. All that can rightfully be done by the Federal Government to promote the accomplishment of that important object, will, without doubt, be performed.

In the meantime, it is our duty to provide all the remedies against a depreciated paper currency which the Constitution enables us to afford. The Treasury Department, on several former occasions, has suggested the propriety and importance of a uniform law concerning bankruptcies of corporations, and other bankers. Through the instrumentality of such a law, a salutary check may doubtless be imposed on the issues of paper money, and an effectual remedy given to the citizen in a way at once equal in all parts of the Union, and fully authorized by the Constitution.

The indulgence granted by Executive authority in the payment of bonds for duties, has been already mentioned. Seeing that the immediate enforcement of these obligations would subject a large and highly respectable portion of our citizens to great sacrifices, and believing that a temporary postponement could be made without detriment to other interests, and with increased certainty of ultimate payment, I did not hesitate to comply with the request that was made of me. The terms allowed are, to the full extent, as liberal as any that are to be found in the practice of the Executive Department. It remains for Congress to decide whether a further postponement may not with propriety be allowed, and, if so, their legislation upon the subject is respectfully invited.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of the present indulgence: the probable result of its further extension on the state of the Treasury and every other fact necessary to a full consideration of the subject. Similar information is communicated in regard to such depositories of the public moneys as are indebted to the Government, in order that Congress may also adopt the proper measures in regard to them.

The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his report of December last, it was estimated that the current receipts would fall short of the expenditures by about three millions of dollars. It will be seen that the difference will be much greater. This is to be attributed not only to the occurrence of greater pecuniary embarrassments in the business of the country than those which were then predicted, and, consequently, a greater diminution in the revenue, but also to the fact that the appropriations exceeded, by nearly six millions, the amount which was asked for in the estimates then submitted. The sum necessary for the service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the amount which it was intended should be reserved in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, will be [illegible]
If the whole of the reserved balance [illegible]
applied to the current expenditures [illegible]
lions be still kept in the Treasury [illegible]
expedient, for the uses of the [illegible]
contingencies, the sum needed will [illegible]

In making this estimate, the receipts [illegible]
lated on the supposition of some further [illegible]
of the indulgence granted in the payment [illegible]
for duties, which will effect the amount [illegible]
venue for the present year to the [illegible]
and a half millions.

It is not proposed to procure the [illegible]
mount by loans or increased taxation; [illegible]
now in the Treasury nine millions [illegible]
and sixty seven thousand two hundred [illegible]
teen dollars, directed by the act of [illegible]
1836, to be deposited with the States [illegible]
next. This sum, if so deposited, [illegible]
under the law, to be recalled, if [illegible]
existing appropriations; and as it is [illegible]
that the whole, or the principal part [illegible]
wanted for that purpose, it appears [illegible]
that the deposite should be withheld [illegible]
amount can be collected from the banks [illegible]
notes may be temporarily issued, to [illegible]
redeemed as it is received.

I am aware that this course may be [illegible]
of inconvenience to many of the States [illegible]
upon the acts of Congress which hold [illegible]
the strong probability, if not the certainty [illegible]
ceiving this instalment, they have [illegible]
ces adopted measures with which it [illegible]
seriously interfere. That such a condition [illegible]
should have occurred is much to be [illegible]
is not the least among the unfortunate [illegible]
the disasters of the times; and it is [illegible]
devise a fit remedy, if there be one. [illegible]
being indispensable to the wants of the [illegible]
it is difficult to conceive upon what [illegible]
justice or expediency its application [illegible]
can be avoided. To recall any portion [illegible]
already deposited with the States, [illegible]
inconvenient and less efficient. To [illegible]
country with increased taxation, [illegible]
fact a large surplus revenue, would be [illegible]
unwise; to raise moneys by loans under [illegible]
cumstances, and thus to commence a [illegible]
debt, would scarcely be sanctioned by [illegible]
can people.

The plan proposed will be adequate [illegible]
fiscal operations, during the remainder [illegible]
Should it be adopted, the Treasury, [illegible]
ample resources of the country, will [illegible]
charge, punctually, every pecuniary [illegible]
For the future, all that is needed will [illegible]
tion and forbearance in appropriations [illegible]
diminution of the revenue requires, [illegible]
complete accomplishment or great [illegible]
many expensive national undertakings [illegible]
qually consistent with prudence and [illegible]
erality.

The preceding suggestions and recommendations are submitted, in the belief that action by Congress will enable the Executive Departments to conduct our fiscal concerns, so far as their management has been intrusted to it. Whilst the objects and the means proposed to attain them are within its constitutional powers and appropriate duties, the adoption, at the same time, it is hoped, by their necessary operation, will afford essential aid in the transactions of individual concerns, and thus yield relief to the people at large in a form adapted to the nature of the Government. Those who look to the action of the Government for specific aid to relieve embarrassments arising from the suspensions in commerce and credit, [illegible] ends for which it was created, and the [illegible] which it is clothed. It was established [illegible] curity to us all, in our lawful and [illegible] suits, under the lasting safeguard of [illegible] stitutions. It was not intended [illegible] favors on individuals, or on any class, [illegible] create systems of agriculture, manufacture, trade; or to engage in them, either [illegible] in connection with individual citizens [illegible] associations. If its operations were [illegible] for the benefit of any one class, equity must, in justice, be extended to the [illegible] attempt to bestow such favors with [illegible] or even to select those who should [illegible] them, would never be successful. All [illegible] ties are apt to look to Government [illegible] Even in our own country, where [illegible] duties are so strictly limited, we are [illegible] so, especially at periods of sudden [illegible] and distress. But this ought not to be [illegible] mers of our excellent Constitution, [illegible] who approved it with calm and sagacious [illegible] ation, acted at the time on a sounder [illegible] They wisely judged that the less [illegible] terfere with private pursuits, the better [illegible] general prosperity. It is not its [illegible] to make men rich, or to repair, by [illegible] money or legislation in favor of particular [illegible] losses not incurred in the public service [illegible] would be substantially to use the property [illegible] for the benefit of others. But its real [illegible] duty, the performance of which [illegible] Government the most precious of human [illegible] —is to enact and enforce a system of [illegible] compensurate with, but not exceeding [illegible] jects of its establishment; and to leave [illegible] zen and every interest to reap, under [illegible] protection, the rewards of virtue, [illegible] prudence.

I cannot doubt that on this, as on [illegible] casions, the Federal Government will [illegible] gency most conducive to the security [illegible] ness of the people, when limited to [illegible] its conceded powers. In never assenting [illegible] for a well meant object, such power [illegible] designed to be conferred upon it, we [illegible] ity do most for the general welfare, [illegible] ery unnecessary interference with the [illegible] the citizen, will result in more beneficial [illegible] dopt measures which could only assist [illegible] terests, and are eagerly, but perhaps [illegible] sought for, under the pressure of [illegible] cumstances. If, therefore, I refrain from [illegible] ing to Congress any specific plan for [illegible] the exchanges of the country; relieving [illegible] tile embarrassments; or interfering with [illegible] nary operations of foreign or domestic [illegible] it is from a conviction that such measures [illegible] within the constitutional province of the [illegible] Government; and that their adoption [illegible] promote the real and permanent welfare [illegible] they might be designed to aid.

The difficulty and distress of the [illegible] unquestionably great, are limited in [illegible] and cannot be regarded as affecting [illegible] nent prosperity of the nation. Arising [illegible] degree, from the transactions of foreign [illegible] mestic commerce, it is upon them [illegible] chiefly fallen. The great agricultural [illegible] in many parts of the country, [illegible] tively little; and, as if Providence [illegible] play the munificence of its goodness [illegible] of our greatest need, and in direct [illegible] evils occasioned by the waywardness [illegible] have been blessed throughout our [illegible] tory with a season of general health [illegible] mon fruitfulness. The proceeds of [illegible] ples will soon furnish the means [illegible] debts at home and abroad; and contribute [illegible] to the revival of commercial activity [illegible] toration of commercial credit. The [illegible] lished avowedly for its support, deriving [illegible] fits from it, and resting under [illegible] which cannot be overlooked, will [illegible] necessity and justice of urging their [illegible] those of the mercantile interest. The [illegible] of specie payments, at such a time [illegible] circumstances as we have lately [illegible] not be other than a temporary measure [illegible] can scarcely err in believing that the [illegible] soon arrive when all that are solvent [illegible] their issues in gold and silver. Dealers [illegible] naturally depend on resources and [illegible] home. If the debt of our merchants [illegible] lated, or their credit is impaired, these [illegible] tions always incident to extensive [illegible] mercantile transactions. But the ultimate [illegible] of such obligations does not admit of [illegible] They are guarantied by the resources [illegible] the fruits of whose industry afford [illegible] of ample liquidation, and by the [illegible] of every merchant to sustain a credit, [illegible]

applying these means for its preser-

gret that events have occurred which
o ask your consideration of such se
I could have wished that, in making
mmunication to the assembled repre
my Country, I had nothing to dwell
history of her unalloyed prosperity.
herwise, we can only feel more deep-
sibility of the respective trusts that
onfided to us, and, under the pres-
ulties, unite in invoking the guidance
e Supreme Ruler of nations, and in
zealous resolution to overcome the
which we are environed.
such circumstances, a high gratifi
r, by long experience, that we act
to whom the truth, however unpro
lways be spoken with safety; for the
patriotism no emergency is too se
are sure never to desert a public
nestly laboring for the public good
that they should receive, without de-
their embarrassments which your
can afford. Coming directly from
them, and knowing the course of e
section of our country, from you
learned as well the extent and na
embarrassments, as the most desira-
of relief.
however, that it is not proper to de-
present, longer than may be demand-
cial objects for which you are con-
them, therefore, I have confined my
on, and believing it will not be your
nd your deliberations beyond them, I
he usual period of your annual meet-
eral information on the state of the
the constitution requires me to give.
M. VAN BUREN.
n, 4th Sept, 1837.

T-FIFTH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.
MONDAY, Sept. 4, 1837.

ng the day designed in the
on of the President of the United
special meeting of both Houses
s, the Senate assembled in the
mber at the Capitol, at the usual
lve o'clock.
hard M. Johnson, Vice President
ted States, took the Chair as
f the Senate.
ree members were present, and
eats.
g, of Alabama, presented the
of Messrs. C. C. Clay and Ro-
e, Senators, who took the usual

es presented the credentials of
Senator, who was also qualified.
n of Mr. King, of Alabama, the
of the Senate was instructed to
House of Representatives that a
the Senate was now present, and
roceed to business.
ight moved that a committee be
to join a similar committee from
in order to wait upon the Presi-
United States, and inform him
ess was assembled and ready to
ch communication as he might
ke, and the motion was agreed to.
ir was, on motion of Mr. King,
a, authorized to appoint the said
and Mr. Wright and Mr. King,
, were appointed accordingly.
on of Mr. Linn, the usual num-
spapers was ordered for the use
ators.
nate then, on motion, proceeded
tion of the Sergeant-at-arms and
r to the Senate; whereupon, Ste-
ht (late doorkeeper) was unani-
ected, at the first balloting, Ser-
rms, to the Senate in room of the
eant, Mr. Shackford, deceased;
e third balloting, Mr. Edward
elected (out of many candidates)
r in room of Mr. Haight.
n the Senate adjourned.

E OF REPRESENTATIVES.
MONDAY, Sept. 4, 1837.

ve o'clock, the House was called
y the Clerk of the House for the
ess, (W. S. Franklin, Esq.,) by
audibly read the Proclamation of
lent for convening Congress at the
time. After which, the Clerk
r the roll of Members, and all the
elect answered to their names,

ome discussion on a resolution of-
Mr. Mercer, declaring the House
possession of sufficient evidence of
n of the members from Mississippi
them to take their seats in the
hich resulted in its being laid on
by 131 to 5.
use then proceeded, on motion of
ken, to the election of a Speaker.
Hamer, McKennan, and Jones, of
were appointed tellers; and, hav-
ed the ballots, reported the result
:

number of votes	224
ary to a choice	113
mes K. Polk	116
hn Bell	103
ring	5

es K. Polk was declared to have
elected Speaker. He was con-
the Chair by Messrs. Lawler and
hen he made a brief address of
nd was then sworn in by Mr.
illiams, the senior member of the

sidue of the members were next

use then proceeded to ballot for
when Walter S. Franklin received
Samuel Shock, of Pa., 48, and
were cast for other persons.
lter S. Franklin was declared duly
erk.
House, then, by resolution, re-
— Dorsey Sergeant-at-Arms, and
Carr Doorkeeper, to the House.
on was then made to adopt for the
nt of the House the Rules and
the last Congress; to which Mr.
oved an amendment, which gave
bate. Without coming to a vote
subject,
use adjourned.

TUESDAY, Sept. 5.
to the House.—On motion of Mr.
Virginia, the House then proceed-
ot for a Printer to the House.
Filliams, of North Carolina, nomi-
les & Seaton.
amer nominated Blair & Rives.
arke, of New York, nominated
Allen.
tes having been counted by Messrs.
and Hamer, were announced as

mber of votes,	230
ry for a choice,	116
es & Seaton,	100
For Blair & Rives,	108
For Thomas Allen,	22
For Duff Green,	1
Blank,	4

There being no choice, the House balloted again—the result was as follows:

Total number of votes,	230
Necessary to a choice,	116
For Gales & Seaton,	102
Blair & Rives,	103
Thomas Allen,	22
Samuel Allen,	1
Blank,	2

There being still no choice, the House proceeded to ballot a third time, when the issue stood as follows:

Total number of votes,	228
Necessary to a choice,	115
For Gales & Seaton,	101
Blair & Rives,	103
Thomas Allen,	23
Blair,	1

There being as yet no one chosen, a 4th ballot was gone into, which resulted as follows:

Total number of votes,	227
Necessary to a choice,	114
For Gales & Seaton,	103
Blair & Rives,	100
Thomas Allen,	22
E. C. Allen,	1
Blair,	1

A 5th ballot being necessary, the members prepared their ballots once more, and the vote stood as follows:

Total number of votes,	228
Necessary to a choice,	115
For Gales & Seaton,	100
Blair & Rives,	104
Thomas Allen,	23
Blank,	1

No choice being made, a motion was now made to adjourn, and carried; Ayes 108—Noes 102.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, September 5.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL, AND ONE DAY LATER FROM LONDON.

The fast sailing ship Arkansas, Captain Wood, which sailed from Liverpool on Sunday the 6th of August, has brought us Liverpool papers to the day of sailing and to the 5th.

Captain Wood will accept our thanks for the loan of the latest papers.

The Arkansas run by all the news boats outside, anchored in Quarantine at 8 P. M. on Monday night, and was not boarded by any of the news boats. The Arkansas has a full cargo of Dry Goods, an unusual occurrence.

The papers are filled with Electioneering intelligence and matter. As far as heard from, the Reformers, according to their accounts, had elected 260, and the Tories 195 members. The Reformers had gained 35 and lost 36 members.

The trade of the manufacturing districts was still very much depressed. Great anxiety was manifested as to the condition of America.

Madamoiselle Celeste, the celebrated actress, arrived last evening from America in the packet-ship England. This lady has realized upwards of two hundred thousand dollars by her trip to the United States, in the short space of two years and a half. We understand she is engaged in Paris.

Liverpool Chronicle.

The Queen.—Queen Victoria is generally thought to bear a resemblance to the late Princess Charlotte, but her Majesty's features are more delicate, and her figure is considered more graceful. The symmetry of the queen's bust, which inclines to *embonpoint*, is much admired, and her foot and ancle are remarkably small and elegant

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 4th.

A large business has been done this week; and ⅛d to ¼d advance on American descriptions realized; other kinds, save Sea Islands, which are nominal, are more saleable at our last quotations. To-day the sales are about 3000 bales of all kinds, the market closing with less spirit in the demand, and firmness in prices. Speculators have taken 4000 bales of American and 800 Egyptian; and exporters 900 American, 1350 Surat, 50 Bengal, and 330 Pernam. 180 American and 90 Bahias were forwarded into the country last month unsold. The import this week is 14,233 bags; and the sales are 35,610 bags.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

Southern Christian Advocate.—A paper with the above title has been recently established at Charleston, S. C., devoted to the upholding of the doctrines, and promoting the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and edited by the Rev. W. Capers. A few years ago the Methodists had only one paper, the New York Christian Advocate and Journal, having a circulation at one time of 27,000 copies. The plan was found to be disadvantageous, and subsequently papers have been established at Portland, Boston, Auburn, N. Y., Pittsburg, Richmond, Nashville, and Cincinnati. Some of them, as in the present case, have been established at the instance of the General Conference, and on the same plan devoting the proceeds to the relief of the superannuated travelling preachers. Others are under the direction of local conferences. All are well sustained, much better at least than any Baptist papers, with the exception of the New York Baptist Register and Gospel Witness.

The Southern Christian Advocate is neatly printed and presents a good appearance. The matter is also well arranged and well selected. The price is $3 per annum, which is as low as it could be afforded in a location where the price of materials and labor is so greatly enhanced.

Religious Herald.

Maria Monk.—Col. Stone, not satisfied with his former defeat, has made a fresh attack on this much abused female. He now avers, that Maria has confessed herself to be an imposter, and that she derived her information from the Rev. George Bourne who was a resident for some time of Montreal. Either the Colonel has been humbugged, or else is wilfully deceiving the public. The editors of the Compiler and Lynchburg Virginian have been again taken in—it would be wise in them to be very particular in copying from the Commercial Advertiser, otherwise they will only subject themselves to additional ridicule. There is no truth whatever in the statement. Mr. Bourne, unfortunately for Col. Stone was never a resident of Montreal, and the Disclosures were written before Maria had ever seen or conversed with him. The investigating committee expect to proceed on their mission to examine the Nunnery at Montreal in a few days.—*Ib.*

Children's Toy Books,
For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13, 1837.

CAUTION.—The Notes of the old State Bank of North Carolina, and of the old Newbern Bank, will not be redeemed after the 1st day of November next, and will consequently be utterly worthless after that day. They are now paid at the counters of all the Banks.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter, dated
WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir: You will have seen by the Message, that the President recommends nothing for the relief of the country. He seems to have received his cue from the late letters from the Hermitage, recently published in the Globe, and to have adopted their *Loco Foco* doctrines.

His Sub-Treasury project cannot meet with the approbation of Congress, and it now seems probable that nothing will be done during the Session worthy of calling Congress together. The President assumes in his Message that a majority of the people of the U. States are opposed to a National Bank. I think the People's Representatives could better speak their opinions on that subject than Mr. Van Buren;—and this is and has been for some years the humbuging cause that has been resorted to to induce the people to conform their opinions to the will of the Executive.

Thos. Allen, Editor of the Madisonian, is just now elected Printer to the House, by the Whigs, except some 23 or 24 votes from the Administration party, much to the distress of the Loco Focos and Jackson men.

Our readers will find in a preceding column a condensed report of the first days proceedings of both Houses of Congress; also, the balloting for a printer to the House of Representatives, which took place on the second day, from which it will be perceived that there are three parties in the House, viz: the Conservative, or Rives, who support Thos. Allen, the Loco Foco or Benton party, who support Blair & Rives, and the Whigs, who go for Gales & Seaton. The balloting continued for three days, and resulted in the election of Mr. Allen, by a union of the Whigs with the Conservatives. The Editors of the Globe evidently seem much *chafed* under their defeat. In the Senate little has been done more than the appointment of the standing committees.—Rumor says some important changes have taken place in politics at Washington.

The President's Message occupies almost the whole of our, paper to-day, excluding nearly every thing else. It was received here on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. by express. We have read this document with all the attention that its importance demands, and must say that in our opinion, it is not such a one as is calculated to satisfy the people and the country. It was certainly to be expected that the Executive would have recommended some specific plan for the relief of the country from the great distresses under which all classes have been labouring, as Congress had been specially convened for that object alone. Although Mr. Van Buren has failed to recommend any plan for our relief, he has not failed to exhibit his preference for the favourite scheme of the Kitchen Cabinet, the Sub-Treasury Agency. He now admits that the Experiment of his predecessor has been a complete failure, and evidently wishes Congress to permit him to try his Experiment, which is, collecting the Revenue in nothing but gold and silver, and keeping it in the hands of officers appointed at his will and removable at his pleasure, until wanted for the use of the government. It would be difficult to conceive of any mode that more effectually surrenders the purse to the Executive; thereby uniting it with the sword, which is so justly calculated to excite alarm in the bosom of every patriot, for the safety of our Republican institutions. It will increase the patronage of the General Government to an almost unlimited extent. No course could be better devised to perpetuate our present difficulties than this. It will be impossible for specie payments to be resumed until our debt to Europe is paid, and that of the Banks to the government; and a considerable portion of their present circulation drawn in.—Now as all this must come out of the people, it is easy to foresee that if this chimera of the Loco Foco party (for it seems to have originated with them,) is to be carried out, that our troubles have but just commenced. We trust, however, that the good sense of the People's Representatives will put a veto on the reckless course of the Administration.

We invite the attention of our citizens to the Georgia Circular, which will be found in our paper to-day, proposing a Convention of the Southern and Western States, to meet at Augusta in October, for the purporse of forming some plan for *direct importations*. We highly approve of this plan as one fraught with incalculable benefit to that portion of country that trade to the Southern Atlantic ports.

Distressing.—We regret exceedingly to state, that on Tuesday last, as Mr. Thomas Cameron was passing on the road leading from this place to Stagville, he was fired upon from the woods, while in the act of gathering grapes from the road side, and dangerously wounded in the face and arm. It is thought to have been done with a view of robbery, as it was generally known that this gentleman transacted business for his father Judge Cameron, both in this place and Stagville. We are happy to learn, that Mr. Cameron's wounds are not considered mortal.—*Ral. Register.*

The steamer Sun, on her passage from this place to Demopolis, on Tuesday last, encountered a snag above McCarthy's landing, and sunk immediately. No lives lost. Books and papers belonging to the boat, and baggage belonging to passengers, only saved.

Mobile Advertiser.

A Van Buren paper in Virginia, after hinting that elections have recently been held, says, ☞"For particulars see Whig papers!"

CIRCULAR.

"SIR: A crisis has arrived in the commercial affairs of the South and South West. A crisis the most favorable that has occurred since the formation of the American Government, to attempt a new organization of our commercial relations with Europe. We ought to be our own importers and exporters, for the very best reason, that we furnish nearly all the articles of export in the great staples of cotton, rice and tobacco. This is a singular advantage for any people to enjoy. Yet, with all this in our favor, by nature, we employ the merchants of the northern cities as our agents in this business. They export our immensely valuable productions, and import our articles of consumption; and from this agency they derive a profit which has enriched them; and, as long as it continues, will enrich them, at our expense. It has indeed, either directly or indirectly made the whole of the north and northwest what they are. It is time this unequal state of things should cease; that we should look to the natural advantages of our situation as Southern men; and take measures to secure to ourselves the full enjoyment of them.

"Should your views accord with ours, we propose, respectfully, that a Convention of southern and southwestern merchants be held in the city of Augusta, Ga. on the third Monday in October next, then and there, to take into consideration the whole subject as it stands connected with our present and future interests.

"We beg leave that you will not think lightly of this matter. It is a most important one; involving the interests of millions yet unborn.

We are very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,"
WM. DEARING,
H. BOWDRE,
JAS. CAMAK,
THOS. W. BAXTER,
ASBURY HULL,
A. S. CLAYTON,
WILSON LUMPKIN.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Monday morning in a building near the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Girod streets, which consumed nearly all the buildings in that square, including several tenements belonging to Mr. J. J. Hall, some of them were insured, and a large brick tobacco ware-house belonging to Mr. H. W. Palfrey, which was insured for $12,000 in the Mississippi Insurance office.

The cases of fever have multiplied somewhat during the last few days, but generally assume a mild character, and when taken in time, readily yield to medicine. In most instances, the mortality of its victims can be traced to some imprudence or neglect in the early application of remedies. In the market there is but little doing and scarcely any thing of interest stirring at home or abroad to interrupt the monotony of the times.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the members of Congress that their pay can be had in *gold* and *silver*. Has such a circular been issued to the mechanics at work on the public buildings, or the hands at the Navy Yard? And what right has the Secretary to make distinctions in paying the public creditors? Are not the honest mechanics of the country, who work for the Government, as much entitled to gold and silver for their wages as the members of Congress? And yet this is a democratic administration! this is the administration of the people's friends! this is the work of the dear lovers of equality! Oh! how we loathe such rank and abominable imposture and hypocrisy! *Rags* are given to the people—GOLD to the people's rulers. And if a mechanic at work in Washington for the Government were to ask for specie, he would be discharged for his *impudence*, and his wife and little ones deprived of their bread; whilst at the same moment a member of Congress goes to the Treasury and draws *his* pay in GOLD! Are not these things enough to awake and arouse *true Democrats?*

LOCO FOCO-ISM DEFINED.

Of all the definitions of a Loco Foco politician that we have ever read, the following, from the Utica (N. Y.) Observer, is incomparably the best. A man might write volumes on the subject, and not hit the truth so nigh.—*Alex. Gazette.*

What is a Loco Foco?—A Loco Foco, in the present acceptation of the term, is a man not satisfied with any thing that exists; but is in favor of an equal distribution of property, an uprooting of the institutions of the country, and the substitution of some monstrous and impracticable fancy of his own in their stead. He professes to be in favor of "Equal Rights, Equal Privileges, and Equal Laws," by which he means, rights, privileges, and laws, which will make him as rich, as influential, and as consequential as his more industrious, prudent, able, persevering and thriving neighbors, without any particular talents or exertions of his own. A Loco Foco wants a new Constitution; he desires that there should be no credits; that all debts should be debts of honor; that no man should be superior to himself; that we should have no medium of exchanges but gold and silver; that the whole form of society and government should be changed, and that they should have the privilege of concocting a better. He is a restless, unsatisfied mortal; and could he have all his heart's desire to-day, he would grumble to-morrow just as lustily as ever.

The Rev. Dr. Hooper of the University of this State having recently received the appointment of President of the Theological Seminary at Winnsborough, in South Carolina, has resigned his Professorship of Ancient Languages in the University.—The migration to be effected at the termination of the present Session, and the Board of Trustees will, we understand, at their Annual Meeting in December next, proceed to fill the vacancy.

The Institution to which Dr. Hooper is about to attach himself, will find in him a valuable acquisition, and his native State will lose an amiable and accomplished gentleman and a ripe scholar.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Banks of Philadelphia.—We are authorised and requested to state, says the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 4th instant, on behalf of all the banks of this city and district, that in no instance has any one of them sold any portion of its specie since the 11th May, the day of suspension of specie payments, and that the aggregate amount of the precious metals held by them is as great as it was at that period.

Gov. Cannon, of Tennessee, has ordered a special election in the fourth district, on the 15th of September, for a member of Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late James Standifer.

The Express mail rider, south of Gaston, was killed on Sunday night week. We have only heard that he was found dead about a mile from Gaston, and that his death is supposed to have been caused by being thrown from his horse. The mail was brought into Gaston in due time, by some person passing on the road.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Secretary of War has made a call on the Governor of Tennessee, for volunteers for another campaign in Florida. The requisition is dated on the 18th August.

We learn that the Secretary of War has made another requisition upon this State, for troops to serve in Florida. His Excellency the Governor has accordingly taken measures to have the number (five companies) raised from the Brigade in Greenville and Pickens.—*Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.*

How to commit Murder.—Take a pretty young lady—tell her she has a pretty foot—she will wear a small shoe—go out in wet spring weather—catch a cold—then a fever—and die in a month. This receipt never fails.

Woman.—Why was woman made from the rib of a man in preference to any other bone? She was not taken from the head lest he should rule over her, not from his feet, lest he should trample on her—but she was taken from his side, that he might protect her—and from near his heart, that he might cherish and love her.

Temperance and Abolition.—"When I came into the pulpit, and for years after," says an eccentric minister of the old school. "Religion used to be the principal topic preached upon; now, it is all rum and niggers!"

Advertising.—The New York News says: "A wealthy merchant of that city, who has given more advertising to the press than any other in that city, once told the editor of that paper that he commenced business with a determination to expend, in advertising, all his profits for the first two years, but that he soon found it impossible to do so. The faster he paid out the more he received; and could he have monopolized all the advertising columns of all the papers in that city, he would have been repaid fourfold."

A Candid Confession.—The Globe says: "No man can look to the Causes which produced the present catastrophe, without perceiving that the connection of the State Banks with the Government brought down the calamity upon both and the community."

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday, the 27th of August, Mrs. AMERICA W. wife of Wm. Cade, in the 25th year of her age.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Rev. JAMES W. DOUGLASS, whose death was announced in your paper of last week, was born in Loudon County, Virginia, Nov'r. 5, 1797. His childhood and the early part of his youth was spent with his parents till the year 1816, when having become deeply impressed with a sense of duty, he made a public profession of religion, and soon began a course of study preparatory to the work of the Ministry. His course of Theological studies was finished at Princeton in 1822, and he was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of New-Castle in August of that year. The early part of his ministerial labors were performed in Virginia as a missionary and stated supply. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Orange County, in this State, and was employed as a stated supply for several years in different places in this State and Virginia, and as Agent and Missionary. In 1834, he was invited to take charge of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, and was installed Pastor, Feb. 1, 1835. His ministerial labors in the place of his last residence, have been short, but such has been his uncommon diligence, that he seemed to have accomplished the work of many years. Of him it may truly be said, that from the first, "he determined to know nothing among us, save Jesus Christ and him crucified." To his appropriate work, in its various connections, he was eminently devoted, and as he considered himself consecrated to the service of his Master, so he deemed it a duty to employ every moment of time in endeavoring in some way to do good. At home, abroad, in the pulpit, and in his intercourse with his people, he was the same devout and consistent Christian. He wasted no time in idle conversation, but punctual in all his appointments, he went directly to his work, and when that was done, was ready for other engagements. Amiable in his disposition, modest in his deportment; making the good of his fellow creatures the governing object of his pursuit, he won the esteem of all his acquaintance, was universally respected by the citizens among whom he resided, and his death is regarded as a loss not merely by the society of which he was Minister, but by the whole community.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 6th, Boat Only Son, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. for Hall & Johnson, Willkings & Belden, J. Martine, Leete & Cook, J. G. Cook, J. Huske & Son, Hart & Fuller, C. J. Orrell, E. L. & W. Winslow, Jas. Baker, S. T. Hawley, P. Pearce, and J. Bebee, of this place, and for J. Murphy, D. Schenck, J. Ramsour, J. H. Haight, D. Ramsour, D. Reinhardt, J. Hoke, Ruse, McAdoo & Scott, J. Lineback, J. H. Hargrave, and J. Averett, of the Interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 13.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	7a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt,	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20a 30	Sack,	2 50 a $3
Corn,	$1 15 a $1 25	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. P.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 25
Flaxseed,	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 a 7	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 15
Feathers,	35 a 40	Whiskey,	60a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	18 a 21

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1837, I will expose to public Sale for Cash, at the Court House, in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, the following pieces of LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due, and all incidental expenses, viz:

	TAX
1 Lot on Hay and Winslow Streets, as the property of Peyton Linch, valued at $100	$0 50
1 Lot lower Fayetteville, D. G. McRae, and 2 polls, valued at $100	2 55
1 Lot Kennedy Street, Fred. Miller, 1 poll, valued at $400	3 00
1 Lot Hay Street, John Rathbone, valued at $400	2 00

G. DEMING, *Collector.*
Sept. 12th, 1837. 58-6w.

EQUITY BLANKS.
Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, at the Stand formerly occupied by George W. Ragland & Co., Person street, Liberty Point, where he will constantly keep for sale a full supply of the above articles, and all others usually kept in his line, made of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms

He returns his sincere thanks to the friends and customers of the late firm, for the liberal support given them, and assures all that may call on him hereafter, that they shall be accommodated with the same kind of work, he having made all the best Saddles of the late establishment for ten years past, and having formed an association with an experienced Harness Maker, who has worked for the late firm for five years past, he flatters himself that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may call on them. All orders in their line thankfully received and punctually attended to. Repairing done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

MATTHEW N. LEARY.
September 10, 1837. 58 3m.
N. B. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of M. N. Leary & Co.

For Sale Cheap,
ONE new four horse WAGON. Enquire at Jas. Martine's.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 1837. 58 3tp.

Sales at Auction.
ON Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1837, at half past three o'clock P M., at the Auction Store of the Subscribers, will be sold, a variety of
FURNITURE,
Among which are Mahogany Bureaus, Windsor and Fancy Chairs, Centre Tables, (marble top,) Beds, Bedding, &c. &c.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO., Auct'rs.
September 12, 1837

Trust Sale.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed, by Archibald Munroe, for purposes therein mentioned I shall proceed to sell, at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 5th of October next, at the Storehouse recently occupied by him, in the town of Carthage, all his stock of GOODS, consisting of a variety of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries, &c.
A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
JOHN A. D. McNEILL, Trustee.
Moore County, Sept 6, 1837. 68-3t.

FOR SALE,
75 BUSHELS superior Herds' Grass SEED, if applied for soon.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
September 13, 1837 58 3w

Notice.
ALL those indebted to either of the Subscribers are requested to settle the same with Augustus W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.
GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.
Sept. 1837. 58tf.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THE undersigned, as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Notice to Land Buyers.
THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the South West, will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 10th of October next, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) the tract of LAND on which he lives, formerly the property of Hector McNeill, containing 540 acres, situated on Great Rockfish, south side, and 18 miles west of Fayetteville, on the old Camdem stage road.
One half of said Land is *well* timbered with pine that may be easily floated to the Mills below. It can nearly all be cultivated, and the soil is not excelled by any on the creek. There is a large quantity cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and also an excellent summer Pasture for cattle. The Water on the Place is first rate. I would sell the whole or a part to suit purchasers. Those wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Terms made easy.
JAS. McFADYEN.
September 9, 1837. 58tf.

Notice.
THE Subscriber, having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Archibald McNeill, dec'd, at September Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, hereby notifies all those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
D. McNEILL, *Administrator.*
September 4, 1837. 58 2w

NORTH CAROLINA STATE *LOTTERY,*
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.
DRAWN NUMBERS OF EXTRA CLASS B.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
50 53 10 19 27 47 6 18 22 74 69 73 1 51

CLASS 17, FOR 1837,
To be drawn at WADESBOROUGH, Anson county, N. C. on Thursday, the 14th September, 1837.
75 No. Lottery.—14 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	10.000	is	10,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
6 Prizes of	1,000	is	6,000
10 Prizes of	400	is	4,000
15 Prizes of	200	is	3,000
30 Prizes of	100	is	3,000
40 Prizes of	80	is	3,200
40 Prizes of	70	is	2,800
50 Prizes of	60	is	3,000
70 Prizes of	40	is	2,800
100 Prizes of	30	is	3,000
122 Prizes of	24	is	2,928
122 Prizes of	16	is	1,952
122 Prizes of	10	is	1,220
5185 Prizes of	8	is	41,480
25620 Prizes of	4	is	102,480
31535 Prizes amounting to			$195,860

Tickets in the above Class may be found in great varieties;—Whole Tickets $4, Halves $2, Quarters $1, at
H. ERAMBERT'S
LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street.
September 12, 1837. 58td
N. B. All orders for Tickets in the above Lottery *must* be post paid

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

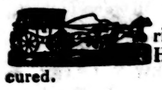
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well urnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj. and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.
JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave the great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 00 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double-barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the snot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.
T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all whom it may concern, in shipping, receiving, and paying freights on the Cape Fear between Wilmington and Fayetteville, that he is compelled to raise the price or lay up his Boats. By a careful examination of the business of the steam boats on our river, the Proprietors all agree, that there is nothing made at the prices of carrying. The expenses of the Boats are paid monthly; the Tolls increase to an enormous amount and must be paid. After working twelve months, by the most rigid economy the Boat Owners are satisfied by fair experiment, they cannot make a surplus sufficient to repair the boats. This is the season that the merchant is preparing to go North to purchase his Goods, and I consider it the proper time to advise him, at what rate I will agree to bring his freights up. I am well prepared to do a part of the carrying trade of the river, having a good Steam Boat, sufficient Tow Boats, convenient Warehouses on the bank of the river, and will receive and forward up and down, freights at the following rates: 25 per cent. on the amount of the freight bill, the bills to be paid when the Goods are delivered—all payments in North Carolina notes.

A well qualified Agent will attend in Fayetteville, to all business of the concern. I wish those persons who suffered by the loss of the John Walker, to observe this notice particularly, as it would be a matter impossible to pay them that loss, without an increase on the rates; also, those persons that have given me the Agency of their Goods, as pay day, twenty-five per cent., exclusive of the tolls, and cash payment, may change the character of our understanding. All now have due notice; ship where you please. I offer no reference, as I have always done a straight business and intend to pursue my old track. Goods will always be forwarded by the first boat.

DOYLE O'HANLON.

July 5, 1837. 48tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz.) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43tf.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.
W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.

May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged a gainst them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

JUST received, Three Experiments of Living, and the Sequel to do.; Fourth Experiment of Living; Means without Living; the Pickwick Club; Mason's Farrier, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries; Comstock's Botany.

LAW.—Adams on Ejectment; Archbold's Criminal Pleadings; Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be rented for one year. Possession given on the 1st September next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 22, 1837. 51tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a genera assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

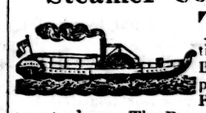
CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Steamer Cotton Plant.



THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Sunddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer, for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf.

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,
30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.

—ALSO—

10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 16, 1837.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board.

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

To Hire.

A LIKELY Negro Girl, a good house servant. Apply at this office.

July 3, 1837. 48-tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having engaged in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to me forwarded with the utmost dispatch, and every particularity observed.—Particular attention paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. [illegible]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Norfolk; Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Wilmington; Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, Fayetteville.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to render them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Governor of North Carolina.

200 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest held over the body of Turner, that A. G. Keys, of the county of Cumberland, was recently murdered in said county, and that George W. Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid,) stands charged with the commission of said felony; and whereas it is represented to me that George W. Coburn is a fugitive from justice:

Now, therefore, to the end that the said George W. Coburn may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do hereby require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best endeavors to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said fugitive.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Raleigh, this 3d day of May, A. D. 1837.

EDWARD B[illegible]

CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *P. Sec'y.*

G. W. Coburn is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, thick set, of a muscular constitution, complexion full face, speaks short and quick when spoken to, with eyes somewhat downcast. He wore on leaving a blue cloth coat and pantaloons.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of [illegible] & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

NEW BOOKS.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S [illegible] TAINS, or adventures in the Bulwer's Athens, its rise and fall; [illegible] gate, by the author of the Pickwick [illegible] by the author of Rookwood; [illegible] gypt, Arabia Petræ, and the Holy [illegible] of Society, by the Countess of Blessington; Missouri Harmony; Ruled Paper, &c.

Just received by

E. [illegible]

August 1, 1837.

J. A. Pleasants, Jr.

Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly, having returned from Europe, and [illegible] lection of beautiful TEETH.

February 9, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S [illegible]

For Churches, Manufactories, [illegible] &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated [illegible] ders in this country, having made [illegible] ments with the Subscriber to receive all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in use. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Plantation of superior finish and tones. Orders [illegible] information given by

JAMES H[illegible]

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells received.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Colognes for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the above Mill Stones in this State, Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, I would here inform those wanting Stones they can be furnished by sending to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new instead.

C. J. O[illegible]

Brick Building

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic M[illegible]

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE A[illegible]

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by E.

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molas[illegible]

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Mo[illegible]

THOS. SANDFO[illegible]

To Farmers

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best manure. Those that want rich land will do to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time it advantageously. Call on J. E. F[illegible] doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received.

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for sowing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, for Manure,

Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his long experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, can always speak confidently as to the quality of the articles.

JOHN E. PATTE[illegible]

3 doors South of the Jail

February 22, 1837.

100 pieces heavy Cotton [illegible]

For sale by

JOHN [illegible]

July 22.